Table S3. Emotion differentiation, intensity and variability for male and female participants.

	Positive Emotions				Negative Emotions			
	Participants with MDD		*Control Participants*		*Participants with MDD*		*Control Participants*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Differentiation	0.52 (0.19)	0.59 (0.22)	0.54 (0.20)	0.55 (0.18)	0.55 (0.16)	0.50 (0.24)	0.54 (0.33)	0.69 (0.23)
Intensity	1.75 (0.54)	1.67 (0.32)	2.08 (0.43)	2.21 (0.46)	1.62 (0.33)	1.98 (0.55)	1.21 (0.27)	1.13 (0.10)
Variability	0.55 (0.34)	0.48 (0.24)	0.53 (0.20)	0.51 (0.26)	0.48 (0.34)	0.63 (0.26)	0.19 (0.22)	0.12 (0.08)

Note: MDD   = Major Depressive Disorder

To investigate the role of gender in the relation between MDD and emotional differentiation, we conducted a three-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with the independent variables of gender, participant group, and valence, and the dependent variable of emotional differentiation. The three-way interaction of gender, participant group, and valence was not significant, $F(1,192) = 2.32$, $p<0.13$. The two-way interaction of participant group and valence, however, was still significant, $F(1,192) = 6.70$, $p<0.01$.

Because this study was designed to investigate MDD, and because females constitute nearly 2/3 of the population of people with MDD, we matched the number of male and female participants in this study to reflect this proportion. Accordingly, we have nearly 2.5 times as many females as males in our sample (32 vs 74) (see Table S1 for demographics). Therefore, the male group had less power than did the female group. Furthermore, in two additional bootstrapping analyses, we determined that the three-way interaction remained nonsignificant. First, we randomly selected (without replacement) 32 participants from the 74 female participants, ensuring an equal number of people with MDD and healthy controls. There are roughly 10^{20} such random samples. From this, we took 10000 random samples and evaluated the results of the three-way ANOVA described above for each of them. In 9632 of these analyses, the interaction remained non-significant, giving us confidence about the robustness of our finding regarding the absence of a moderating effect of gender. In the second analysis, we randomly selected (with replacement) 74 male participants from our sample, again ensuring an equal number of people with MDD and healthy controls. There are roughly 10^{90} such random samples. Therefore, we took 100000 random samples and evaluated the results of the three-way ANOVA described above for each one of them. In 96735 of these analyses the interaction remained nonsignificant, again giving us confidence about the robustness of our finding regarding the absence of a moderating effect of gender. In addition to the fact that there was no strong theoretical reason for hypothesizing a gender difference in emotional differentiation, these findings indicate that the absence of gender differences should be treated with caution until it is replicated by future work.